Availability of Hank Yarn

3545. SHRI MD. SALIM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum requirement of hank yarn to keep the handloom weavers working at least for 275 days a year in the country; and

(b) the quantum of yarn available to the handloom industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Handloom weaving is decentralised and varies as per requirements of finished cloth and other market factors. This leads to variations in demand projections. However, yarn requirement for the sector is estimated to be around 400 million kgs per annum.

(b) The civil deliveries of hank yarn during 1991-92 has been of the order of 383 million kgs. This however do not include silk, jute and woollen yarn available to the handloom sector. There are no reports of shortage of yarn in this sector.

Retrenchment of Workers of M.S.K. Mills, Gulbarga

3546. SHRI GUNDAPPA KORWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trade Unions of M.S. K. Mills (A unit of NTC) Gulbarga, Karnataka have represented for stopping of further retrenchment of workers and to keep a work force of 1376 workers; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. No workers or staff of MSK mills, Gulbarga have been retrenched by NTC. NTC has evolved a Voluntary Retirement Scheme which envisages rationalisation of employees by mutual agreement, During the year 1992-93 (Upto 10.12.1992) 258 workers and 12 staff members have availed of voluntary retirement scheme in MSK Mills, Gulbarga.

Restructuring of British India Corporation

3547. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expert consultant reports on the British India Corporation Limited for its restructuring are under Government's consideration;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Central Government/BIC have not appointed any expert consultant to consider the restructuring of BIC.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production of Wool

3548. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic production of wool is enough to meet the total requirement of raw wool of the wollen industry;

(b) if not, what measures are being taken to meet the requirement;

(c) the indigenous production of wool during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the quantity of raw wool and Rugs imported during the above period; and

(d) the target for production of wool for the year 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF

THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Programmes are being drawn up to improve production of indigenous wool.

(c) The indigenous production of wool has been provisionallly estimated as under

1990-91	42.7 Million Kgs.
1991-92	43.4 Million Kgs.

Imports of raw wool & Rags is as under

(In Million Kgs)

	Import of Raw Wool (Source DGCI&S)	Import of Rags (Source IWMF)
1990-91	29.21	35
1991-92	27.95	30
(d) 1992-93		44.2 Million Kgs

Export of Handicrafts

3549. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the value of handicrafts exported during the years 1989-90, 90-91 and 91-92;

(b) what were the major handicrafts exported during the above period;

(c) the countries where the above exports were made; and

(d) what measures are proposed to be taken to increase the export of handicrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The provisional value of handicrafts (including handknotted carpets) exported during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 were Rs. 1008.64 crores, Rs. 1220.00 crores and Rs. 1810.00 crores respectively.

(b) Major handicrafts exported during the above period were handknotted woollen/silken/synthetic carpets, durries, rugs, druggets, art metal-wares, woodwares, hand printed textiles and scarves (embroidered) and crochetted goods, shawls as art wares, zari and zari goods and immitation jewellery.

(c) These exports were mainly made to Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia Switzerland, U.S.A. and U.K.

(d) In order to promote exports of these products, several steps have been taken by Government which include sponsoring sales-cum-study teams, participation in fairs in major markets and in buyer-seller meets, publicity abroad, grant of duty draw-back, concessional duty on carpet grade wool and tripple weightage on net foreign exchange earnings for the purpose of recognition of an exporting firm as an Export House of Trading House. The earnings from exports are free from income-tax.

उत्तर प्रदेश में हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा उत्पादों के विपणन में आने वाली समस्याएं

3550. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह:** क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में हस्तशिल्प और हथकरघा वस्तुओं के विपणन में समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने बुनकरों के लाभार्थ इन उत्पादों का निर्यात करने के लिए कोई योजना बनायी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत): (क) हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्रों में स्टॉक एकत्र होना मौसम पर आधारित है। किसी विशेष समय में उत्पादन और उसकी बिक्री में ताल-मेल नहीं हो पाता। तथापि सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हथकरघा व हस्तशिल्प मद एकत्र हो गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग) इन उत्पादों के निर्यात के संवर्धन के लिए सरकार ने कई कदम उठाए हैं जिसमें ड्यूटी ड्रॉ